

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Frees Pilots for Ogaden

# Soviet Air Patrol Reported in Cuba

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Soviet Air Force units have begun to assist in the air defense of Cuba in an apparent attempt to free Cuban fighter pilots for combat in the Ethiopia-Somalia conflict, intelligence officials said today.

Although a White House spokesman would not comment, knowledgeable officials said that Soviet pilots in MIG interceptors had begun flying air-defense missions over Cuba. The officials would not divulge the source of the information, but it is thought to be based on the interception of communications between the pilots and Soviet ground crews.

There was no estimate of how large a Soviet force was involved in the operation, but some officials said that Moscow might be in the process of taking over the entire air defense of the island.

**1962 Understanding**

The Soviet Union has provided Cuba with substantial military aid and training during the last 15 years. However, this is believed to be the first time since the 1962 missile crisis that Soviet military units have been involved in Cuba's defense.

Some officials contend that the move may run counter to an understanding reached during the crisis, when the United States promised not to invade Cuba in return for assurances that no Soviet forces would be deployed there. State Department officials said that the understanding forbade only the deployment of offensive arms. They said that the use of Soviet pilots for air defense seemed to be within the scope of a Cuban-Soviet defense cooperation agreement reached in the mid-1960s.

While there is disagreement within the government over how to interpret the development, it is viewed as proof that Soviet-Cuban cooperation in supporting Ethiopia in its conflict with Somalia is closer than acknowledged by Moscow or Havana.

The buildup of Cuban technicians and troops in Ethiopia began in December, and the United States now estimates the force at more than 3,000. Earlier this month, officials said, Cuban pilots were flying strikes in Soviet-made fighters against Somali forces in the Ogaden Desert region as well as against insurgents in Eritrea.

Intelligence analysts said that

the strikes have been an important factor in Ethiopian military successes in the Ogaden, providing ground forces with air cover in counterattacks. They believe that the operation has drained the Cuban Air Force of its best pilots, requiring Soviet replacements.

The Cuban Air Force consists of 210 Soviet-built combat aircraft, including 80 MIG-21 and 40 MIG-19 interceptors. Soviet pilots are believed to be flying the more advanced MIG-21s and Soviet technicians are said to have taken over ground maintenance and radar support functions.

"This is not just a spur-of-the-moment operation," said an official. "It demanded a great deal of planning and must have been put in train months ago."

Although Cuba is not a member of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact alliance, defense cooperation between Moscow and Havana is close. When Cuban crises with U.S. support were defeated in an attempt to overthrow Premier Fidel Castro in April, 1961, Soviet military aid was increased and Soviet forces are thought to have been given command of key military installations.

During the 1962 missile crisis, in which Moscow attempted to deploy nuclear-armed offensive missiles in Cuba, Soviet forces are thought to have manned the air-defense batteries that shot down a U.S. U-2 spy plane. However, following the crisis, Cuban forces took over the direct defense of the island. This was facilitated by a large-scale training program begun by Moscow in the mid-1960s.

**Difficult Problem**

Officials emphasize that Soviet participation in Cuban air defense creates an ambiguous problem because it does not pose a direct threat to the United States. The Soviet move complicates the administration's efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict on the Horn of Africa and to discourage Cuban actions elsewhere on the continent.

A major question is why Moscow chose to use Cuban pilots rather than relying on Soviet personnel. Some officials believe that Cuba's image as a Third World, revolutionary nation makes it more politically acceptable for Cuban pilots to participate in the Ethiopia conflict.

## Youthful Ambition

Two budding Russian gymnasts, bows all aflutter, mug for the photographer at a Soviet sports school in Moscow. Story Page 13.



UPI

## Magistrate Is Assassinated in Italy

### Bonn Leader's Aide Is Seized

### Shot in Rome

MUNICH, Feb. 14 (AP).—An aide to conservative leader Franz Josef Strauss apparently has been kidnapped, police said today.

Dieter Huber, 30, a foreign policy adviser to Mr. Strauss, disappeared yesterday from his Munich apartment.

Today, the German news agency DPA received a letter claiming that Mr. Huber had been abducted, police said. "Now Strauss can show how much freedom and human life are worth to him," said the letter, signed with the initials, "KGS."

Police said that they were taking the letter "very seriously" because it was postmarked before anyone except the police knew about Mr. Huber's disappearance. But they cautioned against assuming that Mr. Huber had been seized by terrorists. "A terrorist connection is not yet established, apart from the fact that Franz

Josef Strauss was named," a police spokesman said.

Observers speculated the KGS could stand for "Kommunistischer Geheimdienst" (Communist Secret Service). He is accused in the slaying last year of West Germany's chief federal prosecutor, Siegfried Buback.

Mr. Sonnenberg, who was arrested in a shootout with police, is to go on trial for Mr. Buback's murder next month in Stuttgart.

**Security Increased**

Mr. Strauss, a former defense minister and finance minister in the West German Cabinet, is one of the most powerful conservative leaders in the country. He heads the Christian Social Union.

Security was increased at the party's headquarters, and extra measures were taken to protect Mr. Strauss and other prominent members of the party, which forms the Bonn parliamentary opposition with the Christian Democratic Union.

Police said that Mr. Huber's brown sedan was found in his apartment garage early yesterday. The keys were inside, and Mr. Huber's hat was on the ground near the car.

Mr. Huber's wife notified police of her husband's disappearance.

Rome, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A magistrate responsible for the handling of terrorist prisoners was assassinated here yesterday.

Within an hour of the shooting of Riccardo Palma, 63, as he sat in his car, an anonymous caller claimed that the killing was the work of the leftist Red Brigades. He called the dead magistrate "a servant of the multinational companies."

The assassination brought protests from President Giovanni Leone, leading politicians, and the nation's 7,000 magistrates.

**Almost Silent Shooting**

Mr. Palma was believed to have been killed by a burst from a submachine gun, possibly equipped with a silencer and fired from a canvas bag to catch the cartridge cases. Only one spent case was found at the scene of the shooting in a north Rome residential district. Bystanders said that they heard only faint detonations.

Witnesses said that three men in a car shot Mr. Palma as he was preparing to drive to work.

Mr. Palma was responsible for conditions inside eight new high security prisons set up to prevent repeated jailbreaks by political and criminal prisoners.

He had just returned from making arrangements at a Turin jail for a number of accused Red Brigade terrorists due to stand trial there next month.

Rome magistrates called a suspension of court hearings for 30 minutes tomorrow, the three main unions announced a 15-minute protest strike, and President Leone said that Mr. Palma's death was "a barbaric killing at the hands of vile criminals."

Five Italian magistrates have been killed since 1971.

In the increasing political violence since Jan. 1976, terrorists, mostly leftists, have killed 25 persons including magistrates, lawyers, policemen and a journalist. Scores of industrialists, policemen, factory foremen, journalists, professors and magistrates have been shot and deliberately maimed.

## Israeli, Saudi Deals Also Detailed

# U.S. Plans First Sale Of Fighters to Egypt

By Robert Simen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The United States announced today for the first time its intention to sell attack planes to Egypt. In addition, more sophisticated combat aircraft will be sold to Saudi Arabia and Israel under the terms of the proposal.

The three-part package, announced by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, called for Egypt to receive 50 F-15E short-range fighters, Saudi Arabia will get 60 F-15 fighters, including 15 training models, and Israel will get 15 F-15s and 75 F-16s.

In a statement, Mr. Vance said that the administration had concluded that these sales "will help to meet the nations' legitimate security requirements, will not alter the basic military balance in the region, and will be consistent with the overriding objective of a just and lasting peace."

**Anger Expected**

The plan is certain to anger the Israelis, who had been promised 25 F-15s, which the Ford administration called the best fighter in the world. The F-16, while highly sophisticated, is lighter, simpler and less costly than the F-15. The Israelis had asked for 150 F-16s.

The Israeli state-run television network said today that Prime Minister Menachem Begin would comment on the impending U.S. arms sale to Egypt in the Knesset (parliament) tomorrow, when he responds to five motions on Israel's relations with the United States.

The sale could also bring an adverse reaction from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who last week told Congress that he wanted "more sophisticated" planes than the "10th-rate" F-16. President Sadat reportedly asked President Carter to supply Egypt with F-15s and F-16 fighters and promised congressmen that he would "raise hell" to get the planes. However, U.S. officials said that the only specific request made by the Egyptian President was for 120 F-16s.

Opposition to the sales in the United States developed quickly. Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., immediately announced that he would introduce a resolution in

the House to veto the sale of the F-15s to Saudi Arabia.

In Los Angeles, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said the sale of 50 F-15s to Egypt was premature and would harm Israel's security. Mr. Dayan is scheduled to go to Washington tomorrow and meet Mr. Vance on Thursday.

In Washington, Moshe Arens, chairman of the Israeli Knesset's Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense, told a House committee that the sale to Egypt would give the surrounding Arab countries a commanding air superiority over Israel.

Either house of Congress can

block the sales by a simple majority vote within 30 days of formal submission of the proposals.

The administration is not expected to formally present the sales package until mid-April to give Congress ample time to study the proposals.

Israeli supporters in the United States had waged a strenuous campaign against the sale of F-15s to Saudi Arabia. They expressed concern that the Saudis might transfer the F-15s to an Arab confrontation state during a crisis.

In fact, the sale of the ad-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Sees 'Total Understanding'

# Sadat Calls U.S. Partner In Mideast Peace Effort

CAIRO, Feb. 14 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said today that his visit to Washington resulted in a "total understanding" between Egypt and the United States, which is now a "partner" in Middle East peace efforts and not merely a mediator.

During an interview with Egyptian television, Mr. Sadat said: "My assessment of the trip to America is that it came at the appropriate time and clarified everything."

"Something very important happened," he said. "I asked them not to remain as spectators or mediators. No, I told them, 'You are partners.'"

"I told them Israel is relying totally on America, politically, militarily and economically. Let us face facts and call things by their real names. America is not an observer. America is a principal party."

"Accordingly, I told the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the House that 'you are not mediators or observers. No, come sit down with us as a principal party, because Israel, as I said, relies on America politically, militarily and economically,'" Mr. Sadat said.

He added that he told the con-

gressional leaders "in blunt and peasant-like fashion" that he needed weapons, not to attack Israel, but to "shoulder my responsibilities in Africa."

Mr. Sadat returned to Cairo last night from a 12-day tour of eight countries, including the United States. The interview was conducted on the flight back from Rome and screened tonight.

The Egyptian leader said that his talks with President Carter Feb. 4-5 at Camp David were "talks between friends, conducted in an atmosphere of total quiet, without reporters and without disturbance."

**Point of Agreement**

"We discussed the situation in all its aspects," he said, and decided that [Alfred] Agha, the American assistant secretary of state, should return to the region... to shuttle between Egypt and Israel until we reach a point of agreement," Mr. Sadat said.

He added that if this "point of agreement" is reached, through U.S. efforts, the direct negotiations between Egypt and Israel, which collapsed Jan. 18, will be resumed.

Mr. Sadat said that he told the congressional leaders that Israel

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## In Challenge to Mrs. Thatcher

# Callaghan Proposes Racism Talks

LONDON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Prime Minister James Callaghan today challenged opposition leader Margaret Thatcher to join him in talks on colored immigration to prevent the issue from exploding into "racism, distortion and hatred."

The unity of the country is at stake," Mr. Callaghan warned in Parliament.

"If the opposition is as concerned about trying to avoid hatred and tension in our society," Mr. Callaghan said amid an uproar between Laborites and Conservatives in the House of Commons, "let me make this proposition. Why don't the leaders of the three parties sit down and see if we can evolve a national approach that will avoid the racism, distortion and hatred which otherwise would enter into our affairs?"

"I make this offer to Mrs. Thatcher," Mr. Callaghan said. "I am willing to sit down with her and discuss this. I recognize she has very firm principles. We

also have very firm principles. But what is more important, what is at stake, is the national unity of the country."

Mr. Callaghan suggested that Liberal party leader David Steel, Home Secretary Merlyn Rees, Conservative party Home Affairs spokesman William Whitelaw and former Conservative Home Sec-

● Hostility to alien workers seen on rise in France. Page 4.

retary Reginald Maudling also take part.

Mrs. Thatcher issued a statement recalling that Mr. Callaghan led opposition to Conservative government legislation in 1971 designed to admit immigrants. But she added, "If the Prime Minister has any specific proposals he would like to discuss with us, we'd be delighted to do so."

The problem of continuing black and Asian immigration into Britain threatens to become an explosive issue in the next parliamentary general election. No election date has been set, but it must be held within the next 18 months.

**Pledge Is Made**

Mrs. Thatcher pushed the issue to the forefront of British politics in a television interview two weeks ago. She said Britons are afraid of being "swamped" by black and Asian immigration and pledged that when the Conservatives return to power, they will offer the country "a prospect of an end to immigration."

Mrs. Thatcher said that between 45,000 and 50,000 colored immigrants are entering Britain annually and said if immigration continues at this rate, by the end of the century there would be a colored population of more than 4 million out of a total of 55 million in Britain.

Mr. Callaghan has claimed the total entering Britain each year is not more than 25,000 and that most of these are dependents of colored immigrants already here. The government estimates the present immigrant population at not more than 1.75 million and that the total by the end of the

century will not exceed 2 million.

The colored immigrants include West Indians, Asian holders of British passports expelled from Uganda in 1973 by President Idi Amin, and natives of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

Mrs. Thatcher added fuel to the growing national furor in a speech to a Young Conservatives convention Sunday in which she said that "the flow of immigrants to Britain must be cut if racial violence is to be averted."

She said a future Conservative party government with her at the helm would honor fully earlier pledges to allow Asian holders of British passports in East Africa to emigrate to Britain.

She said dependents of immigrants who entered Britain before 1973 also could continue to be allowed to enter.

"But," she said, "I believe that we will only succeed in maintaining and securing our traditional tolerance and fairness in this country if we cut the number of immigrants coming in now."

## 114 S. Africans Changed Race Last Year

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—A total of 114 persons officially changed their race under (South Africa's apartheid laws last year.

Figures released here today by the Interior Department showed that nine whites were "reclassified" as colored (mixed race).

Forty-four colored persons successfully applied to be listed as whites, and a white who had been reclassified as colored won his appeal to be listed as white.

Sixteen colored persons who had been deemed blacks were reinstated as colored on appeal, while 16 Indians were reclassified as colored.

## Russia Gains Edge on U.S. in Africa

By John Darnton

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Only three short months ago, U.S. policymakers were congratulating themselves on developments on the Horn of Africa.

The Soviet Union, siding with Ethiopia instead of its old ally Somalia in the Ogaden Desert conflict, had been expelled from its valuable base at the Somali port of Berbera. The United States, scrupulously avoiding involvement on either side, simply sat back and won a good old-fashioned cold-war coup.

Now, the picture is not so clear. Ethiopia, after a formidable airlift of Soviet arms and personnel, is trying to retake the Ogaden. The United States is under mounting pressure from Arab countries and U.S. conservatives to assist the Soviet challenge and come to the aid of Somalia, a poor country with no U.S. businesses and no U.S. interests.

**Shaky Relations**

Relations between the United States and Somalia are not very solid because Mosadistis is claiming that it is being abandoned by the West. And relations between the United States and Ethiopia are at a low point, with

Addis Ababa, reading treachery and conspiracy into every U.S. call for negotiation.

The Soviet Union has not been loudly condemned by black Africa for its intervention. Although some African diplomats express their concern in private, few governments will do so publicly. In a sense, Moscow's willingness to rush to the aid of a country that said it had been invaded increased Soviet prestige in Africa, where governments sometimes think they may have to call upon greater powers, the inviolability of borders outweighs charges of superpower meddling.

The reactions of black Africa can be read in the response of the Organization of African Unity, which has all but taken Ethiopia's side. A mediation committee refused to recognize the Western Somali Liberation Front, which many see as a cover for invasion by regular Somali forces. The OAU condemned Iran for promising to support Somalia if Ethiopia invaded.

Many African countries, however, find Ethiopia's fiery brand of revolution disquieting and are worried about the reports of a large Cuban presence. If the Ethiopian offensive were to gather momentum and move across the border, Ethiopia would lose its claim to being the injured party and the tide of African opinion might shift to Somalia.

Anti-Americanism here is seen in the government-controlled press and in bitter attacks on the United States by Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader. To some extent, it can be explained as an attempt to establish credentials among the "progressive" nations of the world and as a device to politicize what are called "the broad masses." But also behind it lies the conviction that the United States is an implacable foe of revolution. In part, this is because more than any other country, the United States was identified as the power behind the late Emperor Haile Selassie.

Many Ethiopians believe the government's charge that the United States is funneling weapons into Somalia through third parties. Many also believe that the United States encouraged Somalia to invade Ethiopia.

**Inadvertent Encouragement**

The encouragement may have been inadvertent. Before last April, when Ethiopia renounced its 1963 mutual defense agreement with the United States, U.S. military shipments had begun to slow.

"The Ethiopians saw the Somalis arming themselves as a threat," said a Western diplomat. "They made a judgment in the summer of 1976 that the United States wasn't going to be as responsive as they thought. They made overtures for arms to the Soviet Union and eventually the Soviets responded, thinking they could

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## New Tokyo Airport: Let the Traveler Beware

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (WP).—For the frequent international traveler who lives in Tokyo, March 30 looms as a grim day. It is the date established for the opening of Tokyo International Airport, which will inherit almost all of Tokyo's international air service from Haneda Airport.

For any other city in the world, the switch from a grubby, crowded terminal, such as Haneda, to a spacious, modern facility would be a cause for celebration. Among travelers here, however, it is about as welcome as the great earthquake of 1923.

The problem is that the new airport is 35 miles from central Tokyo and accessible only to the determined. It is already known widely as the world's most inconvenient airport to get to.

cost the equivalent of \$47 and entail a two-hour or three-hour ride in bumper-to-bumper traffic. Except for distant trans-oceanic flights, ground time will equal or exceed time in the air. A two-hour flight to Seoul could be preceded by a four-hour group trip to Tokyo International for many passengers.

There are two possible train

check in at the air terminal at least 2 1/2 hours before flight time, and preferably earlier. The rider is supposed to take comfort in the knowledge his plane will not take off until all buses have struggled through traffic jams to the airport.

Businessmen are making elaborate plans to beat the ground-time hassle. An executive of a

## Commentary

routes, but both of them are inconvenient for baggage-laden passengers. One takes an hour but leaves from a remote station in east Tokyo. The other leaves from centrally located Tokyo Station, but does not go to the airport. Instead, a traveler has to get off in the town of Narita, 25 minutes by car from the terminal.

Japan Air Lines recommends as the most promising route the bus service from the Tokyo City Air Terminal. A traveler must

U.S. company will spend the night in one of the airport's hotels when he is scheduled to leave on a flight the following morning.

Others have sketched out this bizarre alternative: Catch a domestic flight at Haneda airport to Japan's other major international airport in Osaka, and transfer there to an overseas carrier. If the connection is good, the Osaka route is faster and easier than bailing out to Tokyo International.



## Saudi Arabia: Special Report

Part I of a 2-section special report, "Focus on Saudi Arabia," appears in today's editions.

The second section will be published tomorrow.







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# Negotiations Deadlocked Auto Shutdowns Threatened As U.S. Coal Walkout Goes On

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—With no end in sight to the record coal strike in the United States, a total shutdown of the Chrysler Corporation is threatened by March 1 and some Ford Motor Co. plants may close even sooner.

The threatened auto-worker layoffs, which would be 150,000 at Chrysler, stem from electric power shortages in Ohio, the state that has been hardest hit by the 70-day coal walkout.

All three major U.S. automakers have extensive operations in Ohio. Officials at General Motors, the largest auto manufacturer in the United States, said that they were still assessing how severely the power curtailments would affect their operations.

**Strike-Related Layoffs**

The prospect of the first major strike-related industrial layoffs loomed as the coal industry gave no indication that they were going back to the bargaining table following a settlement rejection Sunday by the United Mine Workers' Bargaining Council.

U.M.W. President Arnold Miller has asked the Bituminous Coal Operators Association for a resumption of talks. BCOA has said it was "appalled" at the contract rejection.

It is considered possible, but unlikely, that BCOA might refuse to resume negotiations and declare an impasse, thus opening the coal industry to local or regional bargaining and threatening whatever cohesiveness remains within the strife-torn U.M.W. Sources indicated that an end to the 28-year pattern of national coal bargaining could not be ruled out, especially if there is no quick end to the current stalemate.

With coal stocks reaching critically low levels in a number of Eastern states, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall met yesterday with Mr. Miller and other U.M.W. ne-

## Southern Bell Co. Pleads Guilty to Misuse of Funds

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Feb. 14 (AP).—Southern Bell Telephone Co. pleaded guilty yesterday to misapplying corporate funds through falsified expense vouchers. The guilty plea on the single count ended a three-year legal battle.

Twenty-four similar counts against the company were dropped in return for the guilty plea in a plea-bargaining arrangement with prosecutors in Mecklenburg County Superior Court.

Southern Bell had been scheduled for a jury trial today on the 25 charges, which stemmed from investigations into allegations that corporate money was channeled into illegal political contributions in the early 1970s.

District Attorney Peter Gilchrist outlined the agreement with Southern Bell. He said that no future indictments would be brought against the company in regard to the misapplication-of-funds charge. He also said that the state would drop its effort to prosecute individual corporate officials.

The company operates telephone systems in Georgia, Florida, and North and South Carolina.

## S. Africa A-Plant To Be Converted

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 14 (UPI).—South Africa is to convert its pilot uranium enrichment plant near Pretoria into a commercial production unit to make the nation self-sufficient in nuclear energy, Mines Minister Fanie Botha said yesterday.

Mr. Botha did not say when the conversion to commercial production would be completed but said, "The unique characteristics of South Africa's enrichment process will make it possible to produce medium-sized enrichment units."

Mr. Botha said that South Africa was committed to making itself "independent of the outside world for its nuclear fuel requirements, particularly when it involves such a strategically important commodity as electric power."

## Illinois Loses Meeting

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—The board of directors of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has voted to move its annual meeting next year from Chicago to Houston because Illinois has not passed the equal rights amendment.

## NOTICE:

Dr. Arthur Janov, author of "The Primal Scream," is pleased to announce that the Primal Institute is conducting interviews in Europe for prospective patients. For information and/or application contact:

THE PRIMAL INSTITUTE  
620 N. Almont Drive,  
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HENRY, HENRY, HENRY—This collection of double-chinned, bespectacled bronze and plaster busts of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is among 1,200 gifts from foreign governments to the United States, stored in Washington.

## U.S. 'Sunsat' Studies Show

### Orbiting Cells May Provide Energy by 2025

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Vast arrays of solar power cells floating in orbit around the earth could beam back 25 per cent of U.S. electricity needs by the year 2025, according to a scientist who proposed the notion 10 years ago.

The microwave beam of energy would be safe for birds, planes and people, and would be a cheap, nonpolluting energy source for the next 5 billion years, Dr. Peter Glaser said today.

It would cost \$10 billion to put the first solar-power generator in orbit 20,000 miles above earth, and it could be done by 1985 with existing technology, he said.

The price includes land for the field of receiving antennas on earth, 6 miles across. The prediction assumes that three to seven satellites would be built every year until 2025. Each would provide 5 million kilowatts of power, equal to the output of five nuclear-power plants.

**More Realistic**

Dr. Glaser, a consultant for Arthur D. Little, Inc., was speaking at the second day of press conferences, seminars, debates and exhibits at the annual convention here of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Ten years ago this proposal elicited a polite smile and total disbelief," Mr. Glaser said, "but now we are more realistic about our future energy-supply situation. The question is not whether it will be adequate, but how much time we have left and how we can best prepare for the shortage."

Studies of the "Sunsat" system, as Mr. Glaser called it, have been made by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Energy and several academic teams, while Congress has held hearings on the subject.

India and Germany are conducting research, and Japanese scientists have indicated that manufacturing capacity already exists to supply many of the needed parts, Mr. Glaser added.

## UN Unit Agrees On Anti-Pollution

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Maritime and oil-producing nations in conference here today agreed on ways to reduce oil pollution from tankers by installing safety systems.

A spokesman at the United Nations Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which sponsored the two-week meeting, said that all 60 states taking part had agreed on a compromise proposal.

This generally allows tanker owners to choose either a costly retrofitting to put in separate seawater ballast tanks, or the less-expensive installation of a high-pressure spray cleaning system. The compromise would apply to existing vessels only. New vessels would have to have both systems. The proposal will be enforced when a certain number of governments—yet to be fixed—has agreed to it.

## Yamaha Reveals Recall

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Japan's Yamaha Motor Co. said yesterday that it was recalling almost 11,000 motorcycles, mainly in the United States, to replace defective gearboxes.

# Dust and Ash in Atmosphere Bad Winters Laid to Volcanoes

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The freezing temperatures and heavy snows this winter may have their origins in the fact that the world's volcanoes erupted last year with three times the frequency of 1976.

The two biggest eruptions, one last March on the Kamohatka peninsula in the Soviet Union and the other last August in Usa, Japan, sent dust and ash so high that the debris is still circling the world in the upper atmosphere. There were 28 volcanic eruptions last year and at least seven others that began in 1976 and continued through a good part of last year.

"It's been an idea since the time of Benjamin Franklin that volcanic eruptions precede cold and wet weather," said Dartmouth College's Dr. Robert Decker, who is on sabbatical leave at the University of Hawaii studying the phenomenon. "There seems little question that when the fine dust from big eruptions gets into the global stratosphere it can form an opaque layer to keep some of the sunshine out."

**Enormous Eruption**

Franklin was ambassador to France when an enormous eruption in Iceland sent a volcanic fog over North America and Europe. It was followed by two of the coldest winters in that era. Franklin wrote a paper in 1783 in which he theorized that the volcanic haze kept enough sunlight out to make temperatures lower.

Almost two centuries later, Dr. Decker has set out to prove whether or not Franklin was right. Dr. Decker is being joined in the attempt by a growing number of climatologists, including Dr. James Keimig of the University of Rhode Island, Dr. S. Reid Bryson of the University of Wisconsin and Stephen Schneider of the National Center of Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo.

"Volcanoes cause cooling, we're pretty sure of it now," Mr. Schneider said in an interview during the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here. "And a cool planet makes the jet stream move faster and expands in southward, which in part helps to explain the cold temperatures and heavy snows and rains we've been getting this winter."

**Guatemalan Eruption**

Not only this winter, but last winter as well, Mr. Schneider says that a volcanic eruption in Guatemala in 1975 may have circulated enough dust in the upper atmosphere to have played a part in the frigid winter of 1976-77.

"It takes as long as a year, and in some cases two to three years, for volcanic dust to circulate around the entire globe," Mr. Schneider said. "So it's not out of the question that the 1976 eruption may have played a hand in the 1976-77 winter."

Mr. Schneider shows that large eruptions in 1912, 1903 and 1885 were all followed by colder than normal winters.

## Airline Aide Sees More Variety in N. Atlantic Fares

GENEVA, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The outlook is for an even greater variety of fares over the North Atlantic than there is today. William Seawell, chief executive officer of Pan American World Airways, said yesterday.

Mr. Seawell told a meeting of the Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce here that other "prospects" for the North Atlantic traveler were lower fares both on scheduled airlines and on charter flights.

The airline official also predicted that charter groups will be able to travel on regular scheduled flights as they are already able to do in some parts of the world.

Replying to a question, Mr. Seawell said that it was "unfortunate" that the supersonic airliner Concorde was "not going to be an economic success." But he expressed hope that an economically viable supersonic passenger plane would be developed in an "orderly fashion" to go into operation toward the end of the 1980s.

## U.S. Cites Error In Tank Report

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The U.S. Defense Department says it was mistaken when it reported more than a year ago that the Soviet Union had deployed its new T-72 tank.

A department spokesman said in November, 1976, that more than 2,000 of the 38-ton tanks had been produced and had been deployed with Soviet forces in East Germany.

But in its recent annual report the department said significant numbers of another tank with armament similar to that of the 38-ton T-64 had been deployed in East Germany. "Because of these similarities, we had previously mistaken it for the T-72," the report said.

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## Over Personnel Policy

## Jobless Party Aides Assail Peking Secret Police Chief

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A simmering dispute in Peking over jobs for unemployed Communist party officials has burst into the open with a published attack on personnel policy that seems aimed at China's mysterious secret police chief.

A Feb. 2 article in the official People's Daily, quoting "veteran comrades at the Central Committee party school" calls for a complete overhaul of party political and organizational departments, the bodies that screen and assign jobs to party members. It is the first time since party veterans took power after the death of Chairman Mao "two-tong 17 months ago" that the party paper has attacked those departments, which appear to be the responsibility of Wang Tung-ying, Mao's bodyguard and secret police chief and now China's No. 5 leader.

**Dragging Their Feet**  
The departments are accused of dragging their feet in restoring to power thousands of party officials who were removed from office by a clique of Mao's younger, more dogmatic followers during the last decade of his life.

"Some people have prevaricated, played for time with empty talk and tried to cover up, thus derailing the implementation of the cadre policy," the veteran officials complained in the article.

The issue has provoked tremendous emotions at the highest levels of the Chinese government, where the surviving members of an old-boy network of revolutionary war veterans had labored for years under a political cloud. The purge of Mao's most dogmatic disciples, including his widow, Chiang Ching, after his death seemed to open the way for veterans to regain all their old powers and bring back to work friends who had been forced out of office.

The slow pace of these official

rehabilitations of party veterans has brought an outcry, until now not aimed directly at anyone in power, similar to the complaints of Democratic party campaign workers in the United States who did not get jobs in the new Carter administration.

**Loss of Benefits**  
In China, however, politicians cut of power have no law practices or consulting firms to retreat to, and so have often suffered loss of income and benefits while nursing deep feelings of injustice.

"The implementation of the party's cadre policy is by no means a problem of just a few persons," the article said. "It affects not only the cadre's political lives, their relatives and children, but the entire cadre force and the masses." Veterans who fell into disfavor with Chiang Ching complained that she and her cohorts put black marks on the records of their sons and daughters, so they could not get sought-after university places or office jobs.

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## Manila Detainees To Be Allowed to Contest Election

MANILA, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The Philippines National Security Council decided today that detainees should be allowed to contest forthcoming elections, but appeared to reject temporary release for seven who wished to campaign.

It also decided that neither the pro-Moscow nor the large underground Maoist Communist parties should be allowed to register as political parties because they had not abandoned their original purpose of overthrowing the government.

At least seven military detainees, including the arch-rival of President Ferdinand Marcos, former Sen. Benigno Aquino, have indicated that they wish to run or campaign in the April 7 elections—the first since martial law was imposed in 1972.

Mr. Aquino's wife said today that she expected he still would want to be the certificate of candidacy to lead an opposition grouping for the 300-seat interim assembly which President Marcos will control.

## 2-Hour Getaway by Spanish Bull Ends in a Third-Floor Apartment

MADRID, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Policemen, firemen and dozens of passersby in the northern town of Zamora today joined an impromptu bullfight that ended two hours later with the capture of the animal in a third-floor apartment.

According to the national news agency EFE, a farmer, Angel Dominguez, 50, tied the bull to a tree near the cattle market and attended to other business.

The animal tore itself loose and raced toward the market, attacking an automobile and then turning into busy Villalpando Street.

The bull, which resisted all attempts to stop it, injured its owner. It then went into a building, knocked down the door to an unoccupied third-floor apartment and settled there after knocking down more doors and partitions, EFE said.

Supported by policemen and firemen, the owner's nephew managed to throw a rope around the animal's neck. The bull would not budge, so the rope was tied to a truck which dragged the animal out of the building and to the municipal slaughterhouse.

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**PROTECTION**—A police officer in Waterbury, Conn., maintains his distance from an overwrought car because a dog keeps rescuers at bay. The driver's husband arrived to calm the dog and the woman was released. She received minor injuries from the accident.

## Belgrade Best-Seller

## Russians Criticized in Yugoslav's Memoirs

BELGRADE, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is a big country, with powerful armies, the Russian field marshal boasted. "In 1943, we could have taken Yugoslavia in three days."

It was not a diplomatic thing to say—at least, not to the Yugoslav ambassador.

"I don't believe that," the ambassador exploded. "The Germans failed to take Yugoslavia at the height of their power—not in three days, but in four years," he told the Russian.

"And you know best," he added bluntly, "how strong the Germans were in 1941."

The year was 1957. The Russian was Marshal Georgi Zhukov, Nikita Khrushchev's minister of defense. And the ambassador was Veljko Micunovic, a veteran Yugoslav diplomat whose memoirs have become a best-seller—and a political sensation—in Belgrade.

**Dry, in Part**  
Mr. Micunovic's book, "Moskovska Godine (Moscow Years) 1956-1958," is an unlikely best-seller: long (580 pages), expensive (\$19.50) and mostly the dry stuff of diplomacy.

Its first printing of 10,000 copies, unusually large for Yugoslavia, sold out so fast that there were rumors the Soviet Embassy had forced the government to pull it off the shelves. The rumor apparently spurred a new press run—for about a week after the book disappeared from the bookshops, hundreds of copies suddenly appeared everywhere.

The incident goes a long way in explaining what the sensation is all about: Soviet pressure, and whether the independent Communist Yugoslavia can fight it.

For Mr. Micunovic, 62, a characteristically blunt mountain man from the southern republic of Montenegro, has written an unusually frank account of Soviet-Yugoslav relations—a subject that often worries Yugoslavs these days as President Josip Broz Tito,

85, speaks more frequently of the time "when I go."

The diplomat's message will not stop anyone from worrying. Mr. Micunovic portrays the Russians as devious, high-pressure bullies intent on keeping firm control of Eastern Europe, and on bringing Yugoslavia back into their empire.

In one encounter after another in the tense years after the 1948 Soviet-Yugoslav split, Mr. Micunovic describes how he confronted Soviet pressure and demands and fought to preserve his country's freedom to maneuver.

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Berg's "Lulu" in Netherlands: From left, Elaine Bonazzi, Julian Patrick, Teresa Stratas.

## MUSIC

## Lulu of a 'Lulu' in the Netherlands

By David Stevens

CHEVENINGEN, the Netherlands, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The Netherlands Opera has just mounted a theatrically persuasive and musically imposing production of Alban Berg's "Lulu"—that is, the large fragment of it that has been available for the last 40 years, which will be superseded a year or now when the full three-act version reaches the stage in Paris.

To a crucial extent, "Lulu" stands or falls on the performance of the psychologically astute and vocally punishing part. The particular interest in these performances is the Lulu of Teresa Stratas, who is to have made her debut in the part for the New York Metropolitan last season, but did not, and who is scheduled to sing next February at the Paris Opera. If the Canadian soprano is able to repeat her accomplishment here and sustain it through the "world premiere" of the long third act, Paris can rest secure that department.

The role is exigent in so many ways that it has attracted types, from dramatic sopranos to high coloraturas. Stratas neither, but she had the actual sensuous vibrancy in her middle range, enough stretch to tackle the vertiginous heights with security (she would be too much to ask), and the flexibility to manage the kerfuffle flights. Dramatically, too, the role is multiple-choice test. Many see it as an almost mythical, functionally innocent, eternal-maiden figure. Not Stratas, or the stage director, Rhoda Levine, both. This Lulu was a baby, fully aware of her sexual power and using it to dominate. She hectorated Dr. Schön consistently into his fatal renunciation of respectability, and when she reminded Alwa that they were embracing on the divan on which his father died to death, she was with the vicious emphasis the approaching spikes in the skin of the divan.

## Peking Opera Revived as Part of Liberalization

BEIJING, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The Peking Opera is back on the air in all places, Peking, and that suggests that China's era of spring is more fact than fancy. Word that the Peking Opera has been revived—after more than a decade in eclipse—has reached the ears of the Chinese New Year's festival, which reached their max last week.

Although he was China's foremost revolutionary, the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung had a soft spot in his heart for the king opera.

It was Mao's actress wife, Jiang Qing, who dealt the traditional opera a setback at the start of the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution, supposedly because the era people had insulted her by fusing to kneel under to her. Jiang Qing got revenge by packing the troupe off to the my. Soon after, she proclaimed at operas which portrayed gods, emperors, courtiers and like were bourgeois trash, out touch with the wishes of the people.

and the sets, costumes and lighting of Robert Israel and Tom Munn, was bathed in a sensuous, even decadent nostalgia. Everything was in shades of brown, and the action unfolded in a succession of sepia-toned images, like scenes from an old photo album. This was stressed by stills projected onto a drop curtain, perpetuating the final image of each scene during the transition to the next.

Unfortunately, this same technique was also used to make the bridge between the two scenes of Act II. Here the sketchy series of stills in place of the silent motion picture envisaged by Berg—depicting Lulu's conviction of murder, imprisonment, illness and escape—had the effect of diminishing the importance of this transition and the pivotal orchestral *Ostinato* it is meant to parallel.

But within each scene, everything moved with precision and a degree of spontaneity that surely hid a lot of rehearsal sweat. There are a lot of bases to touch in "Lulu," and Berg's time spans do not leave

much room for improvisation.

The cast was strong throughout. Julian Patrick brought vocal substance to match Dr. Schön's social substance, then returned in the final scene, as prescribed, for Jack the Ripper's few lines: Chester Ludgin tossed off the Animal Trainer's daunting prologue with brio and was an imposing Rodrigo. While Andrew Foldi sang the decrepit Schigolch with almost too healthy a voice, so that his asthmatic gasps seemed afterthoughts. Elaine Bonazzi as the lesbian Countess Geschwitz, Matti Juhani as the distraught Painter, and Jan Blinckhof as Alwa all sang securely and acted with purpose.

Although the Circus Theater here hardly has the ideal resonance, Hans Vonk made the most of the score's rich post-romantic lyricism and got generally solid playing from the Netherlands Radio Philharmonic.

Further performances of "Lulu": Feb. 19, 22 at the Stadschouwburg in Amsterdam, Feb. 18 at the Schouwburg in Rotterdam.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Pierre Boulez will be in charge of five public working sessions with IRCAM's Ensemble Intercontemporain at the Centre Georges Pompidou from Feb. 17 to 22 devoted to various aspects of "musical time" in five works—Ligeti's "Kammerkonzert," Messiaen's "Modes de Valeurs et d'Intensités," Stockhausen's "Zeitmasse," Boulez's "Eclair," and Carter's "A Mirror on Which to Dwell." The series will be concluded with a final session Feb. 23 at 8 a.m. with a final concert at 8:30 p.m. at the Théâtre de la Ville, conducted by Boulez and with soprano Deborah Cook and pianist Pierre-Laurent Aimard as soloists.

Chen's "Adriana Lecouvreur" will be staged by the Mont Carlo Opera with Raina Kabaivanska in the title part and Gianandrea Gavazzeni conducting on Feb. 18, 22 and 26. Carlo Mastrorilli is staging the work to sets by Antonio Mastrorilli, and other principal roles are being taken by Bianca Berni, Eugenio Bonifazi and Attilio G'Orzi.

Cavalli's "L'Ormindo," in Raymond Leppard's musical realization, will be given in a new production by the Lyons Opera Feb. 21 in a staging by Michael Gellet and designed by Alexander McPherson. Stuart Bedford will conduct. First headed by Eric Tappy in the title part, Peter-Christoph Runge as Amide and Rosanne Creffield as Erise. Other performances are scheduled for Feb. 22, 24, 25 and 26.

The dancer and choreographer Carolyn Carlson is appearing in a new solo work, "Cypher," with the musicians Stu Martin and John Surman, through Feb. 18 at the Centre Culturel du Marais in Paris. Performances are evenings at 8:30 and Feb. 12 at 5 p.m.

Odile Pierre, organist of the Madeleine church in Paris, is performing the complete organ works of César Franck in two concerts at the church Feb. 14 and 15.

The Ballet of the 20th Century will appear for the first time in Moscow from April 1 to 15 with Maurice Béjart's "Ninth Symphony," a Stravinsky evening comprising "Rite of Spring," "Firebird" and "Petrouchka" (with the Bolshoi's Vladimir Vasiliev), and a third program not yet

## MOVIES IN PARIS

## 'The Choirboys': Genuinely Comic

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 14 (UPI).—"The Choirboys" of Robert Aldrich (at the Concorde and the Quartier Latin in English), adapted from Joseph Wambaugh's novel about what goes on behind the scenes in a Los Angeles police station, is a genuinely comic affair. Rowdy and rude-spoken, it has a bawling sense of the ridiculous and has been staged and acted with contagious gusto.

It is freely, openly, boisterously bad-mannered, but how could it honestly be otherwise?

The language of the actors is as an integral part of them. Billingsgate flowing from their mouths as naturally as their tobacco juice. That the film does not present a rounded view of law enforcement in California is likely. Even there, one assumes, some time must be given over to screaming murderers, seizing criminals and apprehending thieves. Here, interest is focused on the private lives of the policemen, their hard-drinking, raucous get-togethers, their loves, their friendships and their enemies. The underscoring hints that these are not peculiar, localized specimens. These California cops, though American to the core, must have their equivalents in the ranks of the French flics, the British bobbies, the German poizels, the Italian carabinieri and the militia of Moscow and perhaps even Peking.

The scenario, employing police headquarters as its general setting, examines a handful of cops. The retirement pension of a patrolman, grown old and obese, is

threatened by his incessant insolence to his superior. A burly bully who throws his weight about causes, by his clumsy tactics, a free-for-all in a Mexican tenement. He is cited for courage, to the disgust of his colleagues. In a hilarious sequence, a vice-squad rookie tries to book a pair of prostitutes who turn the tables on him with cries of attempted rape. The conniving chief of the outfit has the whole staff on the carpet after a rough-house in a park that the cops frequent and during which an innocent passer-by is fatally shot.

Much of the treatment borders on burlesque, but its exaggeration never burdens its recognizability. Theatrical caricature is apt to lose its edge when perpe-

tuated for long sessions and Robert Aldrich has not managed to avoid the curse of repetition. To relieve the incipient monotony he includes a tragic vignette, the story of a neurotic recruit who kills himself when his humiliating secret becomes known—this to the grief of one of his comrades.

The acting of all is keyed to the enterprise's hearty Rabelaisian tone. There is not a poor performance in the entire ensemble and that of Charles Durning, as the retiring rebel, and that of Burt Young, as the lackadaisical desk sergeant, are outstanding. There is considerable violence, but it is not superimposed.

Yasujiro Ozu, the great Japanese director (1893-1963), is belatedly represented in Paris by the release of "Voyage à Tokyo" (at the Saint-André des Arts and the Olympic in its original version with French subtitles).

Ozu has been termed the most Japanese of cineastes and his favorite subject was Japanese family life. In this film, made in 1953, he has etched, beautifully and poignantly, the visit of an elderly couple to their children and grandchildren in the capital. Their offspring are occupied with their own affairs and the tale is a moving contemplation of old age and death. There is an exquisite sensitivity to the performances and the mise-en-scène.

"Emmanuelle II" (at the Paramount Marivaux, the Publicis Champs-Élysées and the Publicis



Behind-the-scenes boisterousness in "The Choirboys."

Maligoni) is a followup to its popular forerunner, which is still at the Triomphe after five years.

The sequel, most of it shot in Hong Kong, encountered censorship objections when completed more than two years ago. What probably offended the censors more than the explicit sex scenes was the attitude with which Emmanuelle (Sylvia Kristel) and her husband regard extra-marital

conduct. Both have affairs which they describe to one another, jealously being banished from their union.

The erotic sequences here are done in a listless manner, to the accompaniment of soft music, while Emmanuelle's sapphic tendencies are stressed. In comparison to its current rivals in the "blue" category, "Emmanuelle II" is no longer a shocker.

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## Cuba on the Horn

That the movement of Soviet military equipment and Cuban troops into Ethiopia has raised problems for the United States needs little emphasis. An old African ally was lost when Marxists took over Haile Selassie's throne; to gain a new one by furnishing arms to Somalia would hardly balance the account. Somalia's raids into Ogaden have aroused little sympathy among other African states. So the United States seems to have slight chance of gaining much prestige in the Horn of Africa.

And Cuba's African adventures have created other problems for the United States—not very serious ones, perhaps, but odd. Soviet pilots seem to be flying Cuban planes—presumably to replace Cubans sent off to Africa—and the State Department is urging Americans not to consider this another missile crisis. Doubtless the advice is good: MIGs are not missiles and a few pilots can hardly overturn the strategic balance in the Caribbean.

Nevertheless, the presence of Soviet military aviators so close to Miami does bring chilling recollections of those tense days of 1962, after the missile sites on Cuba had been discovered and President Kennedy set up a blockade of the island. Of course, there are many more Soviet military installations at not too long a range from Alaska, but Eskimos are less volatile, politically, than Latin Americans, and trade routes in the Caribbean are more vital to the United States than those in the Bering Sea.

So Americans will watch with attention the military spillover from the Soviet African interventions into the Western Hemisphere, while also appraising their effect on the burgeoning continent toward which they are primarily directed. The total effect on Soviet-American relations cannot be good; the net impact on the standing of the United States in international affairs is at best dubious.

But it cannot be forgotten that this whole business is costly to the Soviets. They have already lost two of their major supporters in Africa—Egypt and Somalia—and the interventions in Angola and Ethiopia have been expensive. Whether the returns will justify the cost among a medley of clashing nationalisms, plus various forms of Modern revolutionary programs, remains to be seen.

Finally there is the cost to Cuba. Castro wants, and the United States was willing to provide, a return to more normal relations between Havana and Washington. The effect of the Cuban African involvement upon this process cannot be good. Moreover, there is irony in the fact that Cuba, after denouncing American imperialism, should send so many of its men off to fight for the Soviet Union so far away; that an economy already strained should take on new and, whatever Moscow may do to ease the strain, severe burdens. The horn of the African dilemma does not only pierce the United States—it must be pricking the Soviets and thrusting into the Cubans.

## James Bryant Conant

In the course of several careers, James Bryant Conant set an extraordinary, and occasionally paradoxical, standard of public service. He stood at the center of several of the great public decisions of his times, yet he was only briefly a public official in any conventional sense. Along with others in the high priesthood of American science, he participated in the decisions to build and to use the atomic bomb. But, also like many of the others, he went on to warn the country against relying on nuclear weapons as the base of national power. He came to prominence first as the president of Harvard University, the very symbol of education for the intellectual and social elite. But he became an immensely effective advocate of that distinctively American institution, the comprehensive public high school.

This country's greatest achievement in social policy over the past half-century is, in our view, the public high school: a place where, for four crucial years, young Americans of widely differing backgrounds and interests work together under one roof. It is an enduring experiment in radical democracy, and it has become so widely accepted that it is difficult to imagine any other possibility. But, of course, Europe has always segregated its bright, university-bound students into special, more rigorous schools. That concept has occasionally been followed in big cities here, sometimes with very successful results. If you stop and think about recent history—particularly the panic over scientific education in the late 1950s—it is extraordinary that the idea of separate schools for the gifted was never more widely accepted. Part of the reason was Dr. Conant.

After he left Harvard in 1953, he went to Germany for four years, first as U.S. high commissioner, then as ambassador to the newly independent West German government. In early 1957 he resigned to return to the United States and undertake a mas-

sive examination of secondary education. The timing was fortunate; six months later the Soviets launched Sputnik and destroyed the comfortable American assumption that this country's technological superiority was beyond challenge. Suddenly a great deal of money and emotion was thrown into scientific training.

Like most other scientists, Dr. Conant had long before concluded that children could be taught far more rapidly than most high schools ever attempted. But unlike some of his colleagues, he was also convinced that it could be done in schools that were teaching children at every level of ability. The atmosphere generated by Sputnik has long since dissipated, but the strongest of its reforms are still very much at work. A youngster at a very good public high school today is able to pursue subjects—calculus, organic chemistry, electromagnetic theory—that were left to the second and third years of the college curriculum a generation ago.

As Dr. Conant came to know American school systems, he began to call attention to the flagrant disparities between the schools of the inner cities and those of the suburbs. As a good Democrat, he was profoundly offended and used the words "social dynamite" in his book "Slums and Suburbs" in 1961. The phrase seemed a bit flamboyant at the time, but some of his readers recalled them four years later when the cycle of great urban riots began in Watts.

Dr. Conant, who died the other day at the age of 84, was not only a brilliant chemist and administrator. He was a wise man, who knew that a nation's political beliefs are reflected in the structure of its schools, and vice versa. He belongs to that long line of valuable Americans who have refused to concede any contradiction between intellectual excellence and education for democracy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Healthy Profits

In a recent article, Dr. Richard Ross of Johns Hopkins Medical School makes a suggestion that seems worth following up. He proposes that hospitals be paid by the diagnosis—say \$200 for a hernia operation, \$300 for a gall bladder, \$1,000 for a heart attack, or some such all-inclusive rates. The more quickly a patient is cured and discharged, the more profit for the hospital. Under the present system, a hospital is paid for the number of days patients occupy their beds; the financial incentive is to keep them

hospitalized as long as possible. To be sure, abuses would still be possible under the proposed system: Patients might be discharged prematurely to save on expenses. But the fear of malpractice suits ought to protect against that temptation. Given the ever rising costs of hospital care, Dr. Ross's suggestion warrants a serious examination and experimental testing by the federal government.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Import Controls

Now that Britain no longer is in deficit, the excuse for import controls sounds thin. It might sound a little stronger if British exporters had made more strenuous efforts to sell to Japan. They claim, of course, that

they have. But one European country actually manages to run a trade surplus with Japan. That country is Switzerland. If the Swiss can do so—unaided by special import controls and hindered by an astonishingly expensive Swiss franc—why can't we?

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 15, 1903

VIENNA—Great satisfaction is felt here over the news published this evening to the effect that the Bulgarian Government is taking energetic steps to bring the Macedonian agitation to an end, at any rate upon Bulgarian territory. The reported arrest at Sofia of several Macedonian leaders will, if true, do much towards tranquillizing public opinion here than all the official "demonstrations" of mobilization.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 15, 1923

PARIS—The long controversy over publication of the letters of Emile Zola to Edmond and Jules de Goncourt was ended yesterday by the announcement of M. Edouard Herriot, Minister of Education, that he would sanction publication of the letters. M. Herriot stated that he had arrived at this decision after consultation with Premier Poincaré, in his capacity as the legal adviser to the Académie Goncourt.



## In the U.S., IQ Tests on Trial

By George W. Albee

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Intelligence quotient tests, better known as IQ tests, have been around since the turn of this century. The first IQ test was developed in France by a psychologist, Alfred Binet, whose name still is attached to the most widely used child test.

The number of different IQ tests is enormous. Some are administered individually and others are given in groups. Where once the IQ was obtained by dividing a child's mental age by his or her chronological age, this practice is no longer universally followed. It only worked for children between the ages of 3 and 13 anyway, because mental development begins to slow down at age 13 and to level off in the mid-20s. The speed (but not the power) of mental processes actually begins a long slow decline after age 30.

Obviously, dividing mental age by the steadily increasing chronological age would give the same individual declining IQ scores over time. Sophisticated statistical techniques have been developed that compare each person with his or her own age group. As a result, the IQ is a measure that compares the person tested with a large number of other persons of the same age.

Bias The problem that has led to recent criticisms of the IQ tests is one of bias. The tests were developed originally to identify which French schoolchildren would profit from special education in regular classes. The tests are still used largely to predict school performance. But our schools are staffed by teachers and principals drawn from the middle class. The content of our school curriculum is highly verbal and quantitative. Schools teach the things that the dominant establishment in a society wants children to learn.

We live in an industrial society in which consumption of manufactured goods is required of everyone. Our consuming society relies heavily on verbal communication and on arithmetic. We must be able to read to understand advertising and we must be able to handle money and use installment credit.

As a result, our tests are loaded with verbal and quantitative (mathematical) questions. Persons being tested are asked to use and define words and to manipulate symbols. They are also asked to handle numbers. Because these tasks are an important part of the school program, intelligence tests predict school performance with a fair degree of accuracy for middle-class children. The tests also require attention, strong efforts, desire to succeed and attention to detail. All are middle-class personality characteristics. Most intelligence tests have been standardized on a "random" sample of the white population. The two most popular individual child tests, the Stanford-Binet and the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, were standardized on a cross-section of the white population. Appropriate numbers of families from each social class were drawn and the children in them were tested. But the definition of the child's social class was based on the father's occupation. Clearly the standardization sample is biased in favor of white, urban, intact families (using the father's occupation meant that there was a father present).

Recently a class-action suit was brought in the United States District Court in San Francisco against the California Board of Education. The plaintiffs were a group of black children who had been placed in special classes for the educable mentally retarded on the basis of their IQ test scores. The plaintiffs argued that answers to questions given by inner-city black children were marked wrong because they did not agree with the white norms.

For example, what is the correct response to the question, "What would you do if another child grabbed your hat and ran with it?" Middle-class children respond by saying they would report the culprit to the teacher or to the parents. Black ghetto children often responded that they would chase the culprit and fight for their hat. Black psychologists point out that neither answer is absolutely correct for all children and that the black child's answer should be scored correct.

In classes for the educable mentally retarded in California there are three times as many children with Spanish surnames and four times as many black children, proportionately as there are white English-speaking children. Either we believe that black and Chicano children are basically inferior intellectually, or the tests do not deal fairly with these minority children. The issue is before the court.

Are intelligence tests unfair to children in Vermont? Probably, to some extent. David Weschler, who developed the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, spent most of his professional life at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. The standardization sample for his, and for most intelligence tests, is heavily weighted with city children. It is not unreasonable to assume that children reared on farms and in the country might have more difficulty with words that are familiar to city children. Such words as subway, deli, tessen, smog, litter would naturally be more familiar to urban than to rural children. An exception might be "litter." But if "litter" is defined as a pig's babies, this answer may not satisfy the Vermonters on the test, and the Vermont farm child could be penalized in a way very much like the black child or Chicano child is penalized for giving an answer that does not agree with the white, urban majority.

A Quis Robert Williams, a black psychologist, has illustrated the point by developing an IQ test that asks questions familiar to any ghetto child but unfamiliar to the middle-class white majority. How many of the following questions can you answer?

- (1) What kind of a car is called "Hog"?
- (2) What kind of a car is called a "Deuce and a Quarter"?
- (3) Who is Mr. Charlie?
- (4) Who was Bojangles?
- (5) What does the word "chitlin'" mean? (The answers are below.)

Clearly, IQ tests can be biased in a variety of ways. Efforts at developing "culture-free" or "culture-free" tests have been largely unsuccessful. Even tests that do not require talking have been found to be highly affected by culture.

One psychologist, Wayne Dennis, tested children in 36 different societies around the world with a simple test called "Draw-a-Man." (This task is a good measure of the child's IQ in that it correlates highly with scores on verbal IQ tests among American middle-class children.) But on this non-verbal test Bedouin children aver-

aged 58 IQ and Hopi and Zuni Indian children averaged about 125.

Are the Indian children really superior to middle-class school children? Are Bedouin children really so retarded? Further investigation revealed that the Arab children lived in a culture that forbade drawing or the making of images. On the other hand, the Indian children lived in a culture that emphasized and rewarded drawings and decoration. Even this nonverbal IQ test was highly sensitive to practice and experience.

No Basis Should IQ tests be abandoned? The California lawsuit does not demand that they be abolished. It simply asks that they no longer be used as the basis for placing minority children in special classes. There are several reasons for opposing the use of IQ tests as the exclusive basis for making decisions about school placement of children.

They can lead to what the President's Commission on Mental Retardation has called the "six-hour retarded child." These are children who adapt perfectly well to their communities, neighborhoods, and home environments, but who do poorly in school. They often become behavior problems in school. Teachers refer them for testing in order to get them out of regular classes and into special classes for slow learners.

This placement leads to the stigma of being called mentally retarded. Other children make fun of the "retards," and the effect on the children is devastating. Rarely do they "get out" of the special classes. Opportunities for further education and for skilled employment are reduced. The children develop negative attitudes toward themselves. Often this situation leads to a self-fulfilling prophecy where the children begin to act in the way that the teachers, schools and peers expect them to act.

The Future What is the solution? It is frequently suggested that an intelligence test should not be used without at the same time having a thorough study of the adaptive skills of the child. Certainly some children are unable to profit from regular instruction in all school subjects. But not all of these low scorers are actually retarded children—some of them simply need additional help in developing learning skills and work habits. Others need to be placed in mainstream courses and careful monitoring of curriculum to their own level of ability in other courses. They do not need to be labeled "retarded."

Whatever the outcome of the California suit, the IQ test is no longer going to be the sole determinant of a child's long-term future. The trial has held tests up to the light so that their strengths and weaknesses can be assessed. They have been shown to have no magical properties. Rather they are only one of many ways of studying the child. They are more a measure of past achievement and of social class experience than they are of some mysterious abstraction called intelligence.

George W. Albee, a professor of psychology at the University of Vermont and past president of the American Psychological Association, wrote this article for The New York Times.

## New SALT Worries For Soviet Leaders

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Kremlin has taken the unusual step of warning President Carter that unless he curbs the hawks within his own administration, the arms limitation talks could be wrecked, and that this "can have only one outcome—a sharp increase in the danger of a nuclear missile catastrophe." Melodramatic warnings of this kind fall on deaf ears these days. The danger of a nuclear war between the superpowers is more remote today than ever, thanks in large part to the effort made by the Kremlin, ably assisted by successive U.S. administrations, to reduce the level of tension between the two countries.

But when Pravda devotes nearly a whole page to the subject, then something is obviously the matter. The question is, what? On the face of it, Pravda is concerned at the lack of progress in SALT, at the emergence of new U.S. demands which, it claims, go beyond the previous more moderate U.S. positions. At no point does Pravda expressly blame the administration for this supposed change. Indeed, it notes that President Carter has stressed repeatedly the importance of reaching a new agreement, and that this gave a strong impetus to the negotiations.

Focal Issue So far, so good. But this, it says, is not to the liking of those forces "which want to retard and even wreck altogether" the SALT accords, and are making SALT the focus of an acute political struggle in the United States. It trots out the traditional list of cold warriors, from the Pentagon and the Committee on the Present Danger to the military-industrial complex, but these "open opponents" seem to cause it less concern than the hidden adversaries whom it evidently regards as far more dangerous.

It speaks of certain unidentified figures "who do not appear to oppose an agreement directly, but who in fact strive by every means to erect more and more obstacles on the path to its conclusion." They claim that they only want to impose the treaty, but when the government fails to do as they say, they "east off their masks" and accuse it of being too soft and compliant in its dealings with Moscow.

But is Pravda speaking only of the traditional cold warriors outside the administration? To those prepared to read between the lines, another message becomes evident. What Pravda is saying, at this deeper level, is that some of Carter's advisers are as bad as the outside cold warriors—such, for instance, as Alexander Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser. Apart from Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who as the Pentagon's top official is by definition a black beast in the Soviet view, Brzezinski is the administration's member attacked most frequently—and, indeed, more sharply than Brown, because he is perceived by the Kremlin to act as Carter's "evil spirit."

Some of the very detailed and specific objections which Pravda raises against present U.S. attitudes on SALT can be traced back to Brzezinski's own earlier views on arms limitation issues. Pravda does not name him, as it did when it sniped at him on lesser matters, because in this

context it would be impolitic to do so. But Soviet officials say to work on the assumption that, in the determination of its policy, Brzezinski is the "line-drawer" whose "Washington detractors, who regard him as a leading hawk and cold depend on the President's mood," say.

### A Moderate

At the other end of the spectrum, Soviet officials see a warning, the chief SALT negotiator and head of the arms control and disarmament agency whom they regard as a moderate. In this the Washington concurs with them, and both right. The Russians have found him a tough negotiator with a nimble lawyer's wit who can drive a coach and through a poorly constructed argument—but who can also an opening which is barely a new impetus to negotiate on an issue that might seem dead.

In the middle they see a secretary of State Cyrus Vance, indeed acts as something of a middleman, though perhaps a slight inclination to "warn" the views over Brzezinski. At least on SALT matters, all their ritual attacks on Pentagon's Brown, the Russian seem somewhat puzzled by man who, on the one hand, sides over the biggest U.S. military budget in history, while the other hand is making a determined effort to curb appetites of the military armory secretary of defense, Robert McNamara.

### A Warning

For all Pravda's careful warning and its failure to directly the attitudes of the administration figures, it really the issue to which it dresses itself between the lines is warning the administration in effect that the Kremlin only pushed this far for a reason. The Russians are in a dispute and it is Carter that it is. Brzezinski rather than to the SALT agreement might to grief. But if that is Kremlin's message, it might have one effect that Moscow not intend.

By showing Carter how correct it is about Brzezinski, it might have persuaded the President that his security adviser is a good to have around for more than all the obvious ones. Brzezinski is the hardliner the Russians take him to, and if he has the influence the President which they say he has, then the diplomatic strategic game is played for a stake higher than otherwise. In a game for higher a the United States, with the resources behind it, is more likely to win—so long the game is kept to counter stakes, and stays away from nuclear ones.

## Letters

### Baby Food Issue

I have followed the controversy over controlling the advertising of baby food in the International Herald Tribune with considerable interest. One aspect to which too little attention has been given is whether cow's milk packaged as infant formulas, which have played such a part in improving the diet of all sections of the population in Europe and North America, has any part to play in most tropical countries.

Production of milk in West Africa is limited to six months of the year and a dairy industry is hardly feasible. Few would suggest that land in Bangladesh should be given up to growing fodder crops. Those most in need of milk are the orphans and the sick, who are born to malnourished or otherwise sick mothers. These are the children, most of whom live in villages, who are least likely to receive milk at present. Even if the governments of these countries desired to provide milk for those most in need the logistic problems and the drain on foreign exchange to milk producers such as New Zealand and the Netherlands would soon prove to

be impracticable. It is surely beyond the wit of man to put nourishment to these orphans in the form of chicken meat, oil and sugar, all of which can be produced locally.

Last year, Papua New Guinea took the first step in opting of this controversy by banning advertisements of infant formulas; neither tins of food, bottles or teats are displayed, and for their purchase certificate from a health worker is required.

DR. DAVID MORRIS  
Institute of Child Health  
University of London

### A Question

May one ask the few Red MPs who advocate U.S.-imposed solutions on Israel (JEF, Jan. 1973) whether they would equally accept a U.S.-imposed solution on Northern Ireland and self-determination for Scotland and Wales? Otherwise, one may accuse them of having double standards for themselves and the rest of the world, and another for the Copenhagen.

FREDERICK MULLER



## Dollar Slumps After Bonn Talks

The German economy grew only by 2.4 per cent in 1977 despite an implicit promise by Mr. Schmidt to stimulate a growth rate of twice as much last year. Now, the Germans maintain that the new growth target represents as big an increase as the economy can stand without pushing prices up at exorbitant rates.

turn about the economic outlook. Albert Cox, Merrill Lynch & Co.'s chief economist, was among those predicting slower growth ahead.

Mr. Cox said in Chicago that the combined effects of higher inflation and rising interest rates this year "will sap the strength of economic growth" in the United States.

Morton-Norwich Products was the outstanding loser, falling 4 7/8 to 26 after trading resumed. The company said it signed an agreement with Rhône-Poulenc of France under which it will sell 800,000 shares of its common stock at \$31 a share for a total of \$24.8 million. The sale will raise the French firm's holdings in Morton-Norwich to 10.5 per cent.

European auto manufacturers is constantly increasing on third markets in Europe and overseas. The Commission and automobile industry are also seeing a threat that the European industry may face in the early 1980s from the United States.

Mr. Davignon's aides pointed out that between now and 1985 the U.S. automobile industry is plan-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP). —Former federal budget director Bert Lance last week told top officials of Financial General Bankshares that he was interested in a senior position with the Washington-based bank holding company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP).—Former federal budget director Bert Lance last week told top officials of Financial General Bankshares that he was interested in a senior position with the Washington-based bank holding company.

At the meeting last Tuesday, Mr. Lance told the officials that he represented foreign investors seeking a controlling share in the company. The investors, Mr. Lance reportedly said, had ties to Agnès Assan Abedi, a Palestinian-born London banker. It was Mr. Abedi who helped Mr. Lance sell his stock in the National Bank of Georgia last year.

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Feb. 14 (AP).—Liechtenstein has emerged as the wealthiest nation of the Western world, a government publication disclosed today.

The highly industrialized, 24,000-population principality recorded a gross national product of 660 million francs in 1976 for a per-capita GNP of \$11,055, said an official economic survey.

Neighboring Switzerland, according to Swiss bank computations, had a per-capita GNP of \$9,320 in 1976, the United States \$7,865, West Germany \$7,255 and Japan \$4,920.

GHEENT, Belgium, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Honda automobile makers will build a plant in Ghent to include more locally made parts in the cars sold in Europe, the company announced today.

The company announced a 450-million franc (\$14-million) investment to build offices and a plant in the Ghent in the Ghent port area, where European-made parts will be built into the cars, which will be prepared there for delivery to European clients.

**TOKYO, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ).—**Toyota Motor Co., Japan's biggest motor vehicle maker, announced today its net profit for the half-year ended Dec. 31 rose by 7.5 per cent to 55.75 billion yen (\$230 million) from 51.88 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Sales totaled 1.26 trillion yen, up 16.6 per cent from 1.08 trillion yen in the year-earlier

Nippon Electric Co., meanwhile had a consolidated net profit of 3.03 billion yen in the Sept. 3 half-year, down 15.7 per cent from 3.55 billion yen in the

Consolidated sales were 338.3 billion yen, up 12.6 per cent from

300.47 billion yen.

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## Company Reports

Signal			
	1977	1976	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue	762.3	675.3	
Profits	38.1	20.2	
Per Share	1.47	1.0	
Year			
Revenue	2,960.0	2,450.0	
Profits	101.5	64.8	
Per Share	5.13	3.1	

  

White Motor			
	1977	1976	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue	288.1	308.6	
Profits	2.4	0.5	
Per Share	0.27	0.0	
Year			
Revenue	1,250.0	1,080.0	
Profits	19.6	21.7	
Per Share	2.26	2.5	

### French Tourism Surplus

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP)—France recorded a surplus in its tourism balance last year of about 15 billion francs, up from 900 million francs in 1976, Tourism Secretary Jacques Meillon reported. Visitors to France estimated at 26 million, spending 20 billion francs last year while Frenchmen disbursed about 15.5 billion francs abroad, he said.

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### Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list shows closing prices, Feb. 14, 1978.

## Currency Rates

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**To learn more about City Investing, contact: Jerome Hanan, Vice President, City Investing S.A., Stockerstrasse 38, 8002, Zurich, Switzerland.**

Shareholders	
Fuji Bank	Da
Mitsubishi Bank	Ni
Sumitomo Bank	Ya
Tokai Bank	

**Shareholders**

Fuji Bank	Daiwa Securities
Mitsubishi Bank	Nikko Securities
Sumitomo Bank	Yamaichi Securities
Tokai Bank	

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(1) Results for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 1976 have been restated to give effect to adoption of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards Nos. 13 and 19, requiring capitalization of certain lease obligations and the application of successful efforts accounting for oil and gas investments. As a result, net income for the quarter and year ended December 31, 1976 was restated and retroactively reduced by \$1,112,000 and \$8,892,000, respectively. Net income

Average primary shares were 22,097,000, 20,640,000, 22,097,000 and 20,642,000 for the quarter and twelve months ended December 31, 1977 and 1976 respectively. Average shares—assuming full dilution—were 36,543,000, 35,088,000, 36,543,000 and 35,091,000 for the same respective periods.

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## Is Still Silent, Dundee Foresees Spinks in 11th or 12th Round

Dave Anderson  
VEGAS, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Dundee, who has been All's shadow-boxing in his last workout before the fight.



Shadow-boxing in his last workout before the fight.

## Underdog Who Stunned World Predicts a Good Fight

By Jack Hawk

VEGAS, Feb. 14.—A crowd of almost 17,000 was shocked and sent him to the canvas in the second round. Dundee, who has been All's shadow-boxing in his last workout before the fight.



Shadow-boxing in his last workout before the fight.

## SAC to Race Indianapolis Cars in Britain

ON Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The powerful American race drivers, who will bring over pit crews, safety experts and track marshals to train Silverstone and Brands Hatch personnel in USAC ways or replace them altogether.

But, warned Dundee, "it will be interesting early."

Mumfiling only a few words to Dundee and his other handlers, All shadow-boxed three rounds, hit the heavy bag for three rounds, then departed in silence upstairs to his 10th-floor suite in the Las Vegas Hilton, the site of the nationally televised bout.

Dundee, who has been All's

trainer throughout his 17-year career as a professional, sounded pleased with the champion's condition.

All outwitted Spinks by 27 pounds (12.5 kg) at the official weigh-in today, Reuters reported. All was 224 1/4 pounds and Spinks 197 1/4.

All's poundage now is not much different from his weight for most of his other recent fights.

"But the weight is different, it's distributed differently, he's been doing his table exercises," Dundee said, alluding to call-theatrics. "To me, he's in the best shape he's been in since the first Joe Frazier fight, in 1971. I think he wanted to prove that he could get in good shape again."

Dundee compared Spinks, the 24-year-old ex-Marine with only six victories and a draw since winning an Olympic gold medal at Montreal, with Frazier.

In style, Spinks regularly does most of his training in Frazier's gym in Philadelphia.

"They're trying to get him to box like Frazier did," Dundee said. "They want him looking to bang the body, looking to come back with quick flurries. He's got good hands. He's a good young fighter. He was a tough amateur who had 165 amateur fights and he fought internationally."

But Dundee, like most boxing people, believes that the pressure of challenging All for the title will tell on Spinks.

"The immensity of the situation will get to him," Dundee said. "All the cameras, just seeing all in there. I think he'll blow up."

But as a realist who has seen the skills of other boxers suddenly disappear, Dundee knows All is 35 years old.

"You never know when the end of the rainbow comes," Dundee said. "You never know when he won't be able to do it."

Dundee didn't appear concerned by All's silence after all the years of boasting that he's "the greatest."

"That's his thing for this fight. I always let him do his thing," the trainer said. "Anything he does, it doesn't amaze me."

All's devotion to training for this bout indicated to many long-time All-watchers that the champion felt he had several more bouts ahead. If he were to retire after this fight, as some suspect, he will, he would not have bothered to work so hard to get in shape.

"I don't know when he's going to retire," Dundee said. "I don't think he knows. But when he can't fight 100 per cent and when he can't get up for a fight, when it becomes a complete bore to him, then he'll retire. But not before that happens."

Although there is no official betting line on the bout, All is around an 8-to-1 favorite in man-to-man betting.

2d Champion Confident  
LAS VEGAS, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Dumey (Little Red) Lopez said today that he expects to stop David Kottel of Ghana midway through his World Boxing Council feather weight title defense here tomorrow night.

Lopez, a non-stop punching machine from Los Angeles, who seems content to take two or three punches to land one of his own, went to Kottel's home city of Accra to hit the crown from the Ghanaian on a 15-round decision in November, 1976.

Since then, Lopez, 25, has beaten Jose Olivares and Jorge Altamirano in non-title fights, and has stopped Jose Torres, in a title defense last Sept. 13.

For this match, which is part of the bill restoring All and Spinks, Lopez is getting what could be a record prize—a featherweight—\$115,000. Kottel, 27, is guaranteed \$50,000 for the 15-round.

lphl at Silverstone and 180 mph (293.02 kph) at Brands Hatch. The circuit records for average race speeds, both set by British driver James Hunt last year, are 130.38 mph (209.87 kph) for Silverstone and 118.38 mph (190.59 kph) for Brands Hatch.

USAC track rules vary from those of Formula One, and British track marshals will be given several training sessions on the Indy procedures.

## Serious Training at Age 7

## Soviet Youths' Sports Schools

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Valentina Shkoda is only 8 years old, but she already carries herself with the indications of strength and the poetry of motion that mark a champion.

She is a tiny girl, dwarfed by the bulk of gymnastics equipment crammed into the huge hall that is one of the main classrooms at the Children's Sports School here in Moscow.

She appears to have no fear as she works on the bars and beams and vaults that are the tools of education in the school, and she displays no awkwardness.

When she makes a mistake—the kind of gymnastics blunder that offends the trained eye but is unnoticed among the reporters watching her—she is reprimanded by one of her coaches.

She begins her routines again, the delicate motions of the hands, the gentle curve of the head, the slight lean of the body—straight—going into a somersault off the beam, a perfect landing, a smile.

Valentina does this three hours a day, six days a week for the better part of the year. The school succeeds, and if Valentina succeeds, you will see her on television during some future Olympic competition.

About 350 children currently attend the Moscow sports school and the training they get is one explanation for the great success the Soviet Union has in gymnastics.

The government has set up an elaborate screening network to identify the most talented children. Those who cannot make the grade are washed out, some-



Valentina Shkoda, 8, at work on gymnastics.

times directed to other sports. Afanasiy Rankov, 42, director of the school, told Western reporters during a recent tour that about half the children leave in their first year.

While most of the students are directed to the school by physical education teachers in the regular school system, some are brought by their parents.

"We never turn any children away," Rankov said. "We give them a month or so to see what their abilities are. If they have talent, but not for gymnastics, we try to get them interested in another sport—swimming or diving perhaps."

The youngest children at the school are 7 years old and the

oldest are the 10th-year students.

There are seven male and seven female coaches at the school, while it appears that the children have a good time. It is also clear that the sports training is taken seriously.

A group of 10 little girls was working on one side of the gymnasium. They apparently were perfecting their style in running up to a springboard. They ran down the runway and stopped just before the board.

Another group of little girls was practicing dance before a long row of mirrors at one end of the hall.

Their coach, a woman in her late 20s, was counting through exercises. Occasionally, she would walk up and slap an ankle or foot to warn one of the girls that she was not performing correctly.

On the male side of the hall, about 30 young boys were working on bars, rings and mats.

For the tumblers, a coach was standing alongside a long mat, shouting orders. He would occasionally assist the small boys as they worked on flips and tumbles, using his hands to help them make it through a flip.

Alex Kordin, a member of the Soviet Sports Committee, said nearly half a million children are involved in about 2,300 sports schools run by the government.

In addition, there are 2,013 other schools—apparently not as well developed as these in the government system—that are financed by various trade unions.

He pointed out that the children are also attending regular schools for normal studies.

## Vanderbilt Vows to Hold Match

## Insurance Firm Drops U.S. Davis Cup Event

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 14 (UPI).—Vanderbilt University officials declared today that the Davis Cup matches will be held there next month, with South Africa participating—despite the threat of massive demonstrations.

NLT Corp., a Nashville-based insurance holding company, announced yesterday that it was backing out of a pledge to pay up to \$500,000 toward the expenses of the competition if the event took place.

The firm said that controversy over the matches has made it impossible to guarantee the event. "It's a business," said a spokesman, "and we're serving millions of Americans with a great diversity of viewpoints."

In other developments:

• Richard Lapchick, head of

the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport in Society, said the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, the sports arm of the Organization of African Unity, was prepared to authorize a boycott by member nations of all sports events held in the United States if South Africa competed in the matches.

Alex Rankov, author of the book "Shoots," said Nashville could become "a lightning rod for a great deal of bitterness about the situation in South Africa" if South Africa participated.

The matches are scheduled at Vanderbilt March 17-19. Lapchick's organization and the local chapter of the NAACP have threatened demonstrations at Vanderbilt unless South Africa is barred from participation or the matches are canceled.

NLT, which owns radio and television stations and the Grand Ole Opry, said in a statement that when it agreed to back the event "we felt we were underwriting an international athletic event that would be good for Nashville and good for Vanderbilt."

In the meantime, controversy has taken it out of that category and made it increasingly inappropriate for involvement by a business enterprise serving millions of Americans with a great diversity of viewpoints.

WHA Standings  
W L T Pts GF GA  
New England 24 12 2 50 102 72  
Boston 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Montreal 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Quebec 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Toronto 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Winnipeg 21 15 4 46 102 72  
St. Louis 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Chicago 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Philadelphia 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Pittsburgh 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Washington 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Dallas 21 15 4 46 102 72  
San Jose 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Vancouver 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Calgary 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Edmonton 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Los Angeles 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Anaheim 21 15 4 46 102 72  
San Diego 21 15 4 46 102 72  
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Calgary 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Edmonton 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Los Angeles 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Anaheim 21 15 4 46 102 72  
San Diego 21 15 4 46 102 72  
Phoenix 21 15 4 46 102 72

WHA Leaders  
Tardif, Quebec 41 28 11 80  
U. Nilsson, Winnipeg 38 24 10 76  
Bennett, Montreal 38 24 10 76  
Gardner, Quebec 38 24 10 76  
Forsberg, Quebec 38 24 10 76  
E. Nilsson, Winnipeg 38 24 10 76  
Lacroix, Boston 38 24 10 76  
K. Ross, New England 38 24 10 76  
Lefley, Indianapolis 38 24 10 76  
Chippard, Edmonton 38 24 10 76

NBA Results  
Detroit 125, New Jersey 113 (Gantner 21, Gerald 20, Price 20, Williamson 21, King 19).

NBA Leaders  
Manuwhell, N.Y. Islanders 39 25 5 80  
Lafleur, Montreal 39 25 5 80  
Stastler, Toronto 39 25 5 80  
Kostov, N.Y. Islanders 39 25 5 80  
Lashley, Montreal 39 25 5 80  
Clark, Philadelphia 39 25 5 80  
Suter, Montreal 39 25 5 80  
D. Potvin, N.Y. Islanders 39 25 5 80  
O'Brien, N.Y. Islanders 39 25 5 80  
Palmen, Colorado 39 25 5 80

College Basketball  
East  
Amherst 71, Babson 67 (v.t.).  
Fairfield 81, St. Peter's 71.  
Harvard 81, Cornell 67.  
Suffolk 81, Middlebury 71.  
Rutgers 81, Princeton 71.  
Stanford 81, Yale 71.  
Tulsa 81, Brandeis 71.  
Wagner 81, LIU 84 (v.t.).  
South  
Alabama 81, Georgia 67.  
Arizona 81, Oral Roberts 71.  
Purdue 81, Seton Hall 71.  
New Orleans 81, Ga. St. 71.  
UNC-Chapel Hill 81, Duke 71.  
LSU 81, Vanderbilt 71.  
W. Kentucky 81, Tenn Tech 69.  
Midwest  
Air Force 81, Valparaiso 67.  
Iowa 81, Drake 71.  
Loyola 81, Bowling Green 67.  
St. John's 81, Bethel 67.  
Wheaton 81, Ball State 71.  
Arkansas 81, Baylor 67.  
N. Texas 81, Lamar 67 (v.t.).  
Texas 81, Texas A&M 67.

## Avoids 'Sure' Bogey Rogers' Pressure Play Wins Bob Hope Classic

By James Tuitt

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 14 (NYT).—The skies were gray, the greens were heavy with rain and cold winds swirled down from the mountains but Bill Rogers couldn't have cared less. There was a \$39 on his scorecard, \$45,000 going into his bank account and sunshine in his broad smile as the \$225,000 Bob Hope Desert Classic ended yesterday.

Rogers had his first pro-tour victory, and it was a big one, gained the hard way. For six days (one round was washed out) over four courses and 90 holes he relentlessly pummeled par until he finished 21 under, two strokes ahead of persistent Jerry McGee and four ahead of Peter Oosterhuis.

Rogers, a 26-year-old Texan, was ready for this one. He was able to shed the early drizzle like the ducks in the pond at the 18th hole because, when he practiced as a child back in Texas, Texas, he was out there every day—in rain, shine and everything in between.

"I've never seen anyone with more talent and desire at age 11," said Jerry Robinson, his mentor at the Northridge Country Club in Texas. The club was closed yesterday so Robinson, Rogers' father, a retired Air Force pilot, and 20 close friends could gather around the TV set to watch the tourney.

The whole tournament turned on the 11th hole, a relaxed Rogers explained afterward, holding a plastic cup of Coke. McGee agreed.

Rogers shanked his ball at the 11th, a par-4 dogleg surrounded by traps.

"I felt so high when he shanked it that I thought I had him beaten," said McGee.

"It was an automatic bogey," Rogers said, but it didn't turn out that way; as the tall Texan explained it:

"I hit my drive right and my second shot of the bunker. Then I hit a shank with my third shot and the ball rolled up against a man's foot. Then I holed the chip shot. It was a sand wedge, a tournament-winning shot. That was the first shank I've hit on the tour."

Rogers, whose college nickname was Panther ("because I was jumpy"), is now called Buck by some of his friends. As for being jumpy, his father, Oliver, says don't believe it. "When he's home," he said, "he's a good kid, a good son, a good father, a good man and goes to bed at 7:30 p.m."

Rogers went on to post a 69 as McGee carded a final 67. "I thought if I made some birdies, it would shake Rogers," said McGee, who has scored two victories in 11 years as a pro. "I made five but he refused to be shaken." McGee collected \$25,550 as second-place balm.

The tournament favorite, Tom Watson, slipped to a final 71 for 344 and a fifth-place finish behind Rex Caldwell, an up-and-coming, who closed with a 68.

Other notable scores had Lee Trevino at 74, Gene Littler at 75, Rik Massengale (last year's winner) at 81 and Arnold Palmer at 83.

Eager with the scent of victory, Rogers is pointing like a bird dog toward the Masters, Tournament of Champions and World Series of Golf.

His father pointed out that when young Bill arrived late for the Future Masters early in his career, he didn't even wait to find his golf shoes. He played in tennis sneakers. He's that eager again.

And what about the \$45,000 purse? His wife, Beth, 24, and light as a 5-year-old, was asked what she would do with it.

"I don't know," she said, "but it will be a lot."

TRIUMPHANT—Bill Rogers after a final putt for par.

Bayi Looks Back at Boycott and Approves

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (UPI).—It's obvious he would prefer not to talk about the subject.

But during Filbert Bayi's winter stay in the United States, the topic keeps coming up. And even when the world outdoor 1,500-meter record holder from Tanzania doesn't skipstep the subject, it's clear he doesn't enjoy it.

Because of politics, Bayi missed the Montreal Olympics and a possible gold medal in the 1,500-meter run. To protest New Zealand's sports competition with South Africa, Tanzania refused to allow its athletes to go to Montreal.

The ruling prevented a dream Olympic 1,500-meter matchup between Bayi and New Zealand's John Walker. Walker won the gold medal.

If Bayi feels any malice toward his country or his government, it doesn't show. Instead, he defends the African nation's decision and says he accepted it without protest.

"It was not a lockdown," he contends. "It didn't disappoint me. Really, humanity is more important than running and a gold medal. What I pray for is a gold medal but equality."

"I don't like to talk about it very much but, politically, we all understood why we didn't go to Montreal. I knew things would be solved, and they are now. I knew there would be future competition and more Olympics."

"I think sports is politics. I am like an ambassador for my country. I am not just Filbert Bayi, I am Filbert Bayi of Tanzania."

The Supreme Sports Council of Africa has lifted its boycott. As long as New Zealand does not send another athletic team to South Africa, there won't be another boycott.

Bayi is free again to run against Walker.

Bayi, 24, who set his world 1,500-meter record of 3:32.2 at Christchurch, New Zealand, in February of 1974, isn't exactly burning up the U.S. indoor circuit. But he didn't really expect to. When he arrived in Los Angeles in the first week of January, he hadn't competed since September. So he's running to get

himself in shape. He's also been bothered by a bout of malaria.

At the recent Los Angeles Times Indoor Games, Bayi surrendered the lead on the last lap to Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan, who won the mile race in 3:59.5. Bayi, who has yet to win a race this winter, was second in 4:00.8.

"That's not the same Filbert Bayi of 1974," Coghlan said. "He's not in shape. But give him some more time and he's going to be tough this year, very tough."

Bayi's goals in 1978:

The All-African Games in Algiers and the British Commonwealth games in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

"At the end of the indoor season at the end of March," he says, "I plan on taking a month off and then start training hard for the outdoor season."

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